

THE EXPANSION

Of the United States Since the Revolutionary War.

SECRETARY WILSON'S SPEECH

At the Michigan Club Banquet—Our Responsibilities in Cuba and the Philippines—The Philippines at Present not fit for Self-Government. Governor Pingree Pleads for a Return to the Early Motives and Principles of the Republican Party.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 22.—At the Washington birthday banquet of the Michigan club, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson spoke as follows:

"The territory of the original thirteen states is but a small part of the United States to-day. We have been a growing people, a spreading people, an expanding people. Since the revolutionary war up to 1867 the United States has been expanding. It has been educating. Our schools and colleges are rearing the brightest and most enterprising young men upon the earth. We have become the foremost manufacturing people; we are feeding a considerable part of the old world; we are manufacturing machinery for the old world; we are sending iron and steel to the old world; and with this remarkable growth in territory, education, manufacturing and material progress, the growth of religion and morality has kept pace. Upon purely humanitarian sentiments the people of the United States intervened between Spain and her colonies to put an end to conditions that outraged our sense of justice, interfered with our commerce and made more difficult the execution of international law. Nothing has occurred since the war was declared to justify any man in stating that the United States has departed in any respect from the line of policy laid down when Congress declared war. While the President did not ask the arbitration of war, he has met all its requirements. A quarter of a million of men were mustered, equipped and put into the field. The islands of the Caribbean and China seas were conquered and brought under the American flag in less than four months. A treaty was made and ratified in less than a year from the beginning of hostilities. No disaster on land or sea occurred. A minimum of casualties, an absolute loss given to the world in human warfare, merciful treatment of the peoples coming under our authority, an insurrection among the Malays stamped out, the national credit higher than ever before in our history, and all complaints of the conduct of the war met and answered—this is the situation to-day. The events of the year have been of such magnitude and have followed each other with such rapidity that the engrossing interests of to-day and the immediate future have left no time for reflection and retrospect.

"We have got to the place in our efforts to help the people of those islands in the Caribbean and China seas, when it is necessary to study them and see what they are prepared to do for themselves. Those only are fit for complete self-government who are possessed of high intelligence and severe morality. The history of the world shows us that few people successfully govern themselves as the people of the United States do. There is no question of the ability of the United States to govern themselves, and to govern people of less intelligence. Millions of people have been absorbed into our system and made good citizens through our common schools and by the education they receive in contact with Americans. The President is now asserting how completely the peoples of those islands are to stand alone. He is placing every Cuban or Porto Rican of more or less ability in governmental positions of higher or lower grade for the purpose of demonstrating their capacity and integrity. The islands are being cleared, taxation is being reduced, education is being encouraged and every incentive held out toward improvement and progress. The Philippines did not wait until an object lesson could be given in his case. He turned upon his savior, encouraged, no doubt, by those amongst us who insist that he should have his independence. The world knows that these people are not fit for independence, as Americans are fit for it. Out of self-protection, the nations of the world would divide those islands among themselves, should we abandon them, and the Philippines would be helpless to prevent it. Some say, give them independence with a protectorate. That means a protectorate would be retained, and the protector would control their behavior and to that end he must control their behavior toward the nations of the world.

An agent of the department of agriculture, visiting the China seas to establish agencies for American products and to bring back seeds and plants desirable in the United States, writes me that the Philippines is lowest in the scale of humanity of all the natives of the orient. There is an educated class, but they are easily counted, and those who aspire to leadership are men of very questionable integrity. The authority of the United States must be established completely. The educating process toward local self-government will be carried on through the army and navy. Franchise of municipalities, provinces and islands will be refused to adventurers. Everything possible will be done to carry out the spirit animating the American people when they began the intervention for humanity's sake. The American people of all the states are with the President in his great work. They believe in him; the exception is not considerable, but does indicate that a few of our people have no room for expansion, and I think there is evidence of encouraging growth in this regard. The liberty of the press has not degenerated into license so vile as in Lincoln's day, or in the days of Washington. A discriminating public insists upon fair play and the love of truth has become a national characteristic."

Governor Pingree spoke as follows: "It is high time that claims to respectability in this republic rested upon something more substantial than money or political cunning. It is said: 'The tree is known by its fruit.' Is it not equally true that a man is known by his deeds?"

"The Republican party came into power as the party of the common people. The welfare of an enslaved race was the chief cause of its organization. The principle of equal rights for all found its fullest expression in the greatest of all Americans—Abraham Lincoln. The Republican party was formed to make men free and equal. So long as the great questions growing out of the civil war remained unsettled, the Republican party was controlled by men chosen to represent the people.

"But in time these questions disappeared and other questions demanded attention. A robbery of trade and financial questions of administration came up. Meanwhile wealth increased and capital and labor drifted into conflict. Gradually the men of wealth dropped into the Republican party. Corporations found their interests well cared for by the men who were chosen to the legislative bodies as Republicans.

"Now this has been going on so long and so steadily that it has become notorious. Old Republicans have been left in line because they could do nothing else. Some of the leaders of the Democratic party have made it impossible for the men of business to join it. All the men who had schemes and all the corporations who wanted privileges have joined

Gov. MacCorkle's Endorsement.

Hon. W. A. MacCorkle, Ex-Gov. of West Virginia, adds his name to the long list of Statesmen benefited by Per-na—He heartily recommends Per-na as a cathartic remedy and tonic.



Hon. W. A. MACCORKLE,
Ex-Gov. of West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 9, 1898. *Per-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.*
GENTLEMEN:—Your *Per-na*, as a tonic, is certainly unexcelled, and in a number of cases that have come under my observation where it has been used for catarrh, or any disease which has its origin in that malady, it has been of great benefit. *Per-na* has my hearty recommendation, both as a tonic and cathartic remedy.

W. A. MACCORKLE
Per-na is a permanent and scientific cure for catarrh. It is purely vegetable and works in harmony with nature. All druggists sell it.

ed the Republican party expecting that party to bear their burdens and to serve them. This has been going on for years, but it cannot last forever, gentlemen.

"It is time that corporations, combines, trusts, and multi-millionaires were requested to leave the front seats, at least, and let the men who can speak for the great body of voters, the men who believe in Republicanism and Abraham Lincoln, have room and part in the conduct of public affairs.

"Already the enormous business of this nation has passed into the control of gigantic trade and transportation combinations. I need not submit any proof of this. You have only to look around you. The men in this room know that this is true. But what is to come of it all?"

"The growth of corporate power has been rapid. It is now well nigh complete. But this is a republic, and a republic of intelligent men and they cannot be deceived much longer. The ballot is mightier than money and an aroused public sentiment will make short work with every combination that stands in the way of justice and fair play.

"It is good and timely advice to our party to suggest that it send to the rear the leaders who insist that government shall be conducted with an eye solely to commercial interests. The rank and file will not stay with the Republican party unless we choose our leaders hereafter, without consulting those who control the corporations, trusts and combines of the country, their attorneys, agents and servants. I plead for a return to the early motives and principles of the Republican party."

Sale Stopped.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.
PARSONS, W. Va., Feb. 22.—Judge Holt has issued an injunction prohibiting the sale of the property of the American Manufacturing and Enameling Company, at Hendricks, which is valued at between \$15,000 and \$20,000. The company had made an assignment to Valentine, Maxwell & Conley, attorneys here, and the property was advertised to be sold yesterday. Several suits are pending against the company was its reason for letting the property go to sale in this manner. The injunction was issued to Alice C. Clark, of Hendricks, who gave bond in the sum of \$300.

Largest Plurality Ever Given.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The plurality for Ashbridge, the Republican candidate for mayor in yesterday's election is 119,756, the largest ever given a candidate for the office. He carried every ward in the city and his total vote, 143,294 is the heaviest vote ever given a candidate in the city except the candidates for President. The vote for Hoskins, the Democratic opponent of Ashbridge was 23,438, the smallest vote accorded a candidate of that party for a city office in many years.

Both branches of the new city council will have overwhelming Republican majorities.

Miles' Claim for Damages.

AKRON, O., Feb. 22.—General Nelson A. Miles has filed exceptions to the commissioner's report of the sale of the property of the Werner Printing Company. General Miles had a claim against the Werner Company for \$25,000, which the commissioners refused to allow. The Werner Company published General Miles' book, and he alleges the work was not done according to contract. He presented a claim for damages for the above amount.

MRS. DAVIS OF MINNESOTA.

She is one of the Foremost Leaders of Diplomatic Society in the Capital City.



WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The leaders of Washington Society have a new fad, and it is taking the city by storm. This fad is that the wife of the leading senator from each state shall be called simply by her husband's name, and as though he hadn't any. Thus you see cards engraved with the simple inscription "Mrs. So and So, of such and such a state," with no other wording unless it be an address in the lower left hand corner.

A very pretty matron whose leadership is established in political circles is Mrs. Davis, wife of Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota. This couple occupies one of the handsomest residences in the capital, and both Mr. and Mrs. Davis are delightful entertainers.

Recently Mrs. Davis has been reconciling with Mrs. Merriam, wife of ex-Governor Merriam, of Minnesota. Some years ago, it is said, Mrs. Davis's name was omitted from Mrs. Merriam's call-

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Appropriation Bills Being Considered by Both Houses—Bill Taxing Express Companies Passed. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 22.—The senate opened with prayer by the Rev. George Gadsby, of Ceredo.

Mr. East introduced senate bill 141, the legislative appropriation bill, which was advanced to its second reading.

Resolutions were offered to increase the compensation of clerks of the senate.

Mr. Whitaker, offered senate joint resolution 23, providing for an appropriation of \$50,000 for an exhibit at the Paris exposition, and for two commissioners to represent this state. It lies over one day.

Mr. Cornwell offered senate bill 145, amending the alternate road law, which was advanced to its second reading.

Mr. Lanham, offered a resolution inviting all attaches of the senate who are not satisfied with their positions and pay, to resign.

The governor's private secretary announced the governor's approval of senate bills 20, pertaining to the independent school district of St. Albans, and 80, for the admission of cadets to the colored institute.

The senate took up the appropriation bill. It was amended as follows: \$30,000 added for a fire proof building for the preservation of state records.

At 11:30 o'clock, the special order for that hour, house bill 217, for the assessment and taxation of express companies, was taken up on its third reading.

Mr. Osenton demanded the previous question. The bill was passed. Ayes—Ashby, Baker, (of Grant), Beavers, Burkhardt, Cornwell, Dotson, Farr, Fast, Kidd, Lanham, Mareum, Osenton, Pierson, Smith and White, 15.

Noes—Marshall, Baker (of Randolph), Cole, Getzenmacher, Hughes, Matthews, McNeill, Sturm, Whitaker, Woodyard, 10.

The appropriation bill was again taken up and amended as follows: To provide for cost of the assessment under Mr. Maingold's house bill which has been adopted; striking out the entire appropriation (\$20,000) for geographical survey, refunding cigarette license paid by a Parkersburg and Charleston dealer, West Virginia Printing Company for printing briefs for Attorney General Caldwell; and Riley; disallowing the claim of G. S. McFadden; providing for expenses of game and fish wardens; adding \$10,000 for a girl's dormitory at the university; adding \$15,000 for a new edition of the code.

Several other unimportant changes made. The bill passed to its third reading.

In the house the special order for 10:30 was called, house bill 67, to tax property of telegraph companies, which went through by a unanimous vote.

Resolutions were introduced to-day providing for pay to attaches of the house, and allowing some of them extra pay, all of which were referred to the special committee, appointed early in the session to pass upon such questions.

Mr. Hine offered house joint resolution 28, authorizing the commission appointed to revise and codify the school law to continue their work after the adjournment of the present session, and make report to the next session of the legislature; the members to be allowed \$4 per day each for their services for a time not to exceed twelve days. It was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Talbot.

Mr. Bowman introduced house joint resolution 29, requesting our senators and representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure the establishment of engineering experiment stations throughout the United States in connection with land grant colleges. This resolution was also tabled.

House bill 234, to extend the powers of boards of education in relation to the establishment of kindergartens, was taken up as a special order and passed.

A message from the governor announced that he had approved house bills 65, relating to boards of regents of Marshall college; 61, to amend the game law; 170, authorizing the town of Spencer to sell the McKown burying ground; 25, making notes due on Sundays restable on the following Monday; 77, for the relief of the sureties on the official bond of J. M. Pollard; 122, authorizing the town of Charleston to fund its bonded indebtedness; and 229, amending the act of 1881 to change the name of the Potomac and Piedmont Coal and Railway Company.

The remainder of the session was devoted to consideration of the appropriation bill. The allowance for vaccine agents was increased from \$150 to \$500. Mr. Oldfield's motion to increase the civil contingent fund of the governor from \$10,000 to \$12,000 was lost. The auditor's clerk hire was cut \$1,000.

The clerk of the supreme court of appeals was given an assistant at \$1,000. The secretary of state was given an additional clerk at \$1,000.

For printing and binding supreme court records, \$1,500 was added. The item of \$15,000 for a new edition of the code was stricken out. The appropriation for the militia was cut from \$25,000 to \$10,000. Neither branch held a night session.

Extent of Teachers' Authority.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 22.—The St. Louis court of appeals has handed down a decision in the case of S. Beatty, from Barry county, sustaining the lower court's decision that school teachers are empowered to preserve discipline among their pupils not only while the pupils are on the school premises but while they are on their way going from their homes to school and in returning.

In this case the son of Beatty refused to obey the school teacher who told him to accompany a pupil home, and was expelled from school. The board sustained the teacher and the court sustains the school board.

It seems as if the Boulangerists, anti-Socialists and all the hardheaded members of the extreme parties had already begun to attack the president, whose election is a blow to the fanatics and fools who follow Deroude, Drumont or Millevoye. But it will not be easy for them to find against Loubet, either in his public or his private life, a single act or word which may throw a blot on his name.

Emile Loubet is the typical French politician of the generation which has founded the republic, and which, after the struggle was over, has been able to enjoy the victory. Like many others, he came to Paris from a little country town, where he had fought against the Second Empire, and where he became a prominent citizen after 1870. In Paris he quickly gained the confidence of his colleagues through the same qualities which had made him succeed in his province. Until 1876 Loubet was a lawyer of Montellier, a little city of Dauphine, which is well known for its candy. The candy of Montellier is a matter of frequent joke, and the name of Loubet has become associated with it.

In the chamber of deputies the modest lawyer who was the glory of Montellier proved himself a good and conscientious deputy, working hard, and displaying in many special matters much ability. He was also a strong and sound Republican, belonging to that party of moderate opportunists which, headed by Gambetta and Jules Ferry, has worked out and built up the actual republic. He soon was looked upon as an authority to many committees, and became a member of the most important group of the chamber, "La Gauche Republique," showed its regard for his ability and character by electing him as its president. But until 1887, when

he was chosen by Tirard as minister of public works, the public at large had not heard much of him.

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But the politicians who knew him very well, and those who had met him in the lobbies, answered: "Loubet of Montellier? Don't you know? He is a very nice fellow."

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He was a modest deputy, a good father, he loved his children, of whom he had many, and he was very fond of his home. He is "un homme d'interieur," as we say in French. Carnot appreciated him highly. He had the virtues and qualities which were most sympathetic to the former president. And during the period of political excitement, when the parties were aroused against one another Carnot deemed that no one was more proper to be a minister of conciliation and concentration than M. Loubet, the honest Loubet, Loubet "le brave homme."

It was the misfortune of that pure and honest man, who had nothing to do whatever with financial scandals, to have to deal with the Panama frauds, and in that way he could not but draw upon himself the animosity and the insults of the pamphleteers. The "filthy press," the gutter papers, the shameful sheets of Rochefort, Drumont and Millevoye, have accused him of trying to save the Panamaites, and very illiberally they will strike that note more than once now. The truth is that Loubet, with his good conscience, thought it his duty not to save the culprits, but to limit the slander and to prevent the enemies of the Republic from making political capital out of some individual failures. He was minister of the interior, and was held responsible for some perhaps questionable acts of his police in relation to the well-known Panamaites.

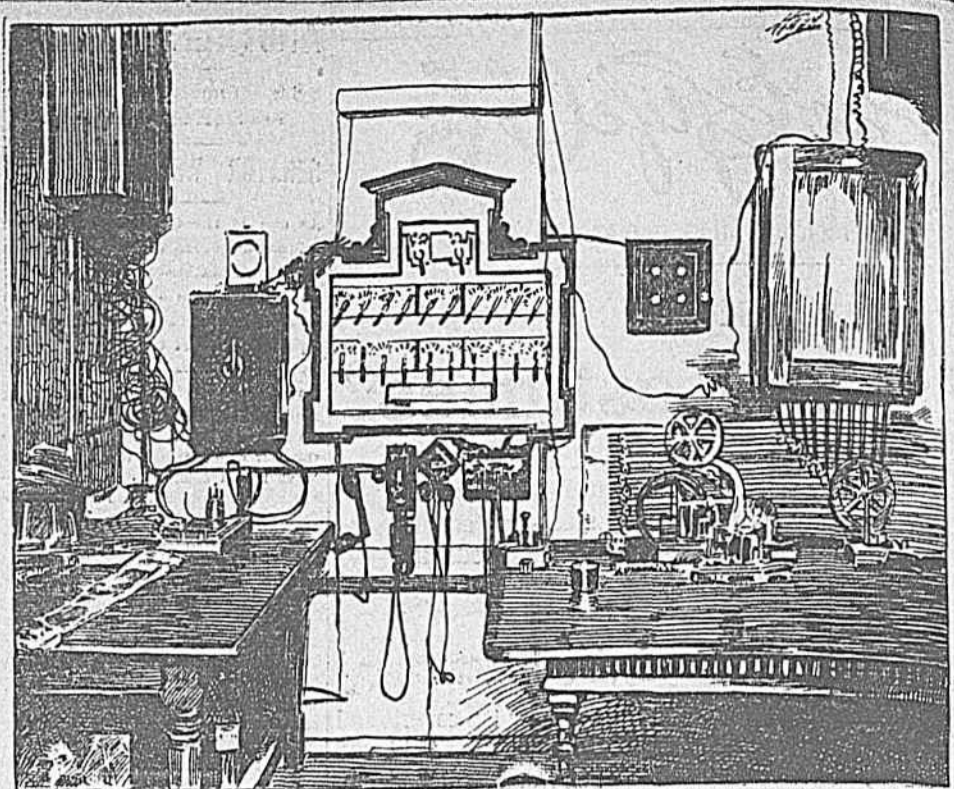
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Victim of the Blizzard.
NEWARK, O., Feb. 22.—The dead body of Mrs. Nancy Largent, who was frozen to death during the recent cold snap, has just been found near Hagerstown, this county. Mrs. Largent was a widow, nearly eighty years of age, and lived alone.

She had been in the habit of visiting the neighbors and not being seen for some days they investigated and found her lying on a bed frozen stiff.

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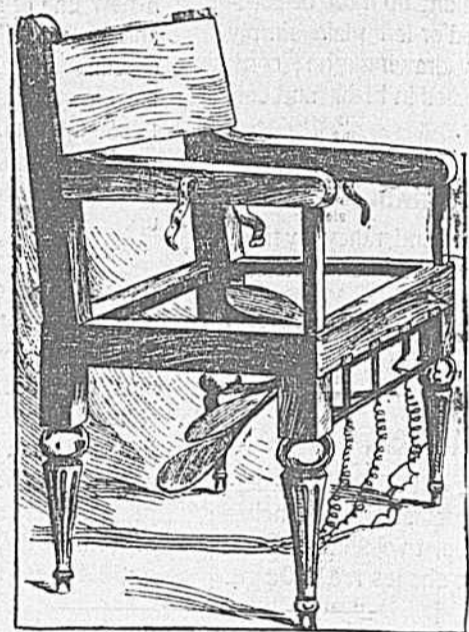
THE ELECTRIC CHAMBER.

In Sing Sing prison there is a room devoted to the generating of the electric currents by which murderers are put to death. The final fatal work is done by touching an electric piece of mechanism. The electrician must understand his business well or he will turn on too strong a current and the body will be burned to a crisp.



THE DOOMED WOMAN.

All the country is astir over the coming electrocution of Mrs. Martha J. Place, who is condemned to die in the week of March 29 in the electrocution chair. Governor Roosevelt refused to pardon her. She is accused of brutally murdering her step-daughter, Ida Place.



THE FATAL CHAIR.

This shows the electrocution chair by which murderers in New York state are put to death. It is not a pleasant piece of furniture to gaze upon. Straps hold the victim in place. Electric wires touch the spine, the leg, and the head; and in this position the criminal is shocked to death.

ABOUT LOUBET

The New President of France—A Safe man, of Modest and Amiable Character, who Possesses the Traditional Qualities of the French Presidents.

Othon Guerlac, editor of "Le Siecle," of Paris, who is now in Boston, writes of France's new president to the New York Tribune as follows: The new president of the French republic is undoubtedly under the circumstances, the best choice which could have been thought of. Since our presidency is a mere honorific office, deprived of any means of action and control, and since the executive is more of an arbiter between the parties than a representative of any of them, nobody was better fitted to fulfill all the conditions than the plain, modest and somewhat provincial man whose name is Emile Loubet.

He will continue the traditions of the presidents who have been elected more for their lack of great defects than for their striking qualities or their brilliant talents. Like Carnot and Felix Faure, and even Grevy, M. Loubet is one of those honest, quiet and good tempered men who easily win friends in all parties, who have no enemies, and whose success is consequently resented by nobody. As a rule, the French congress deems that kind of man the best which can be found, because he conciliates as much as possible the opposite parties, and represents the whole country before the world. Never was the need for such a fair, calm and conciliatory arbiter more strongly felt than now. That is why M. Loubet, supported by both Radicals and Moderates, has at the first turn been elected by more votes than Cassini-Perier and Felix Faure, and that is why even the Opportunists, who have voted for Melme, will rejoice at his success. The enemies of the republic alone will worry.

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BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Between French Territory and Brazil Trouble Expected.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 14.—Advices received here from Cayenne, French Guiana, says that the French joint committee appointed to inquire into the boundary question between France and Brazil has just been heard from on the Couraui river. The news was more sensational than satisfactory and for some reason the colonial government was doing its utmost to suppress the facts.

The correspondent says that both commissions went out guarded by heavy escorts equally matched. The Frenchmen had the gunboat Joffre and an equal number of troops. A collision occurred between these two forces in the interior. There were no details and it was not publicly known whether there had been any bloodshed. The fact that the governor immediately sent reinforcements of 200 troops to the frontier without waiting to communicate with Paris, was thought to indicate that the matter was serious.

The French government has issued an order that all liberated convicts now at large in the colony shall be concentrated in Maroni. This indiscriminate and unlooked for action tells most cruelly on many now respectable citizens in Cayenne. Being legally unable to make any distinction between the reformed and the incorrigible cut throat element which is annually growing larger and becoming a menace to the colony, all have been ruthlessly included in the damnation of Maroni.

According to British Guiana newspapers, the authorities there are on the lookout for these prospective immigrants over the border and this is at least the cruelest aspect of the matter. If some of the expatriated respectable citizens of Cayenne decide to try their fortunes in the more enlightened British possessions, they will be promptly deported back to Cayenne as convicts, to be dealt with according to the French laws.

GEN. GOMEZ'S VIEWS

Of the Situation in Cuba—Debt of Gratitude Acknowledged.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—A special from Matanzas says: Gen. Gomez in an interview said:

"Since January 1 sentiment throughout Cuba has changed materially. Another two months will see all classes fraternizing. One year will do more to blot out the hatreds engendered by the insurrection than ten did to reconcile the people of the north and south after the civil war in the United States."

Discussing the relations existing between the United States and Cuba, he said: "All Cubans acknowledge their deep debt of gratitude to the Americans. Go where you will in this island and you will find the Cuban and American flags floating together. But that does not mean that the people wish the latter to replace the former."

"Patriotism and love of the country can never properly be weighed in the balance against gold, yet many Americans periodically say that the Cubans are blind because they cannot see the financial advantage of linking their fate with the United States. The Cuban birthright is not for sale."

"Now let me say that unless I greatly misjudge the people of the United States, the majority of them will demand the redemption of those promises made by Congress."

"A DOSE in time saves lives." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, nature's remedy for coughs, colds, pulmonary diseases of every sort.